

HIDDEN TREASURES

OF SWAT

Some Historical
Sites at a
Glance
with
few
hopes

1st Edition
by
**DILDAR
ALI KHAN**

**Hidden
Treasures
of
Swat**

ISBN: 978-969-23042-0-7

First Published in The United States Of America, 2014

The Book Patch Publisher

1st Edition, 2014



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About the Author:	Back cover.

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Cover photo by: Dildar Ali Khan,

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Cover design by: Dildar Ali Khan,

ISBN: 978-969-23042-0-7

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The Book Patch Publisher: Scottsdale, Arizona, USA

2014

First Edition

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3.o. Introduction:

The valuable feats of Italian archaeological missions in Pakistan afterwards 1955 have changed the history of KP^(w:3,p:79) and Pakistan's archaeology. Professor Giuseppe Tucci discovered many Buddhist^(w:2,p:79) sacred sites and provided much more information about them, more than 50 major Buddhist sacred sites have been excavated and 100 rock reliefs have been documented till the day. Staying and working in KP is not an easy job but Italian Archaeological experts spends a long time in the province. In 60 years Italian Archaeological Mission (IAM) achieved many goal with the appreciation of Pakistani Government and the people of KP Province. This was probably a tough job because 30% of the country's archaeological sites are in the KP province. Identifying, Excavating, Preserving and Promoting these sites are enormously difficult work, especially for foreigner but still they did it. They have proven that they served Pakistan much better. Last site were Barikot ancient bazira for the excavation and this was the biggest excavation in Swat valley.

Let yourself be tempted to enter the glorious world of ancient remains. This is a nonfiction book based on archaeological sites of swat valley in KP province of Pakistan. The content of this book provides information and guidance on an amusement and delight way. Information in this book is limited to swat valley(w:5,p:79) and very few sites have been discussed, most of the sites are Buddhist Sacred. This book aims to help people in finding archaeological sites within swat valley. It includes some histories concern to Buddhist sacred sites, real photographs and maps which demonstrates the easiest route to target heritage sites.

This book helps better understanding the importance of swat priceless heritage and the Glossary(Page:79,89) will avail in finding the meaning of the words. Personally i have experienced many consequences regarding swat valley's heritage such as, some of these sites are not fully protected and are not promoted as much as they should to be. So one of the major goal of this book is to spread some awareness about swat valley's heritage and to request the local community to perform their duties for the protection and promotion of these rattling

sites. As this is not only about the reputation of the related area but the reputation of the whole country even the continent, on the other hand offering protection and promotion to these sites will supercharge the economy of the country. People of the local area can do better than any organization or team because they use to spend much of their time near these sites. People can eliminate many approaching consequences if they provide their efforts.

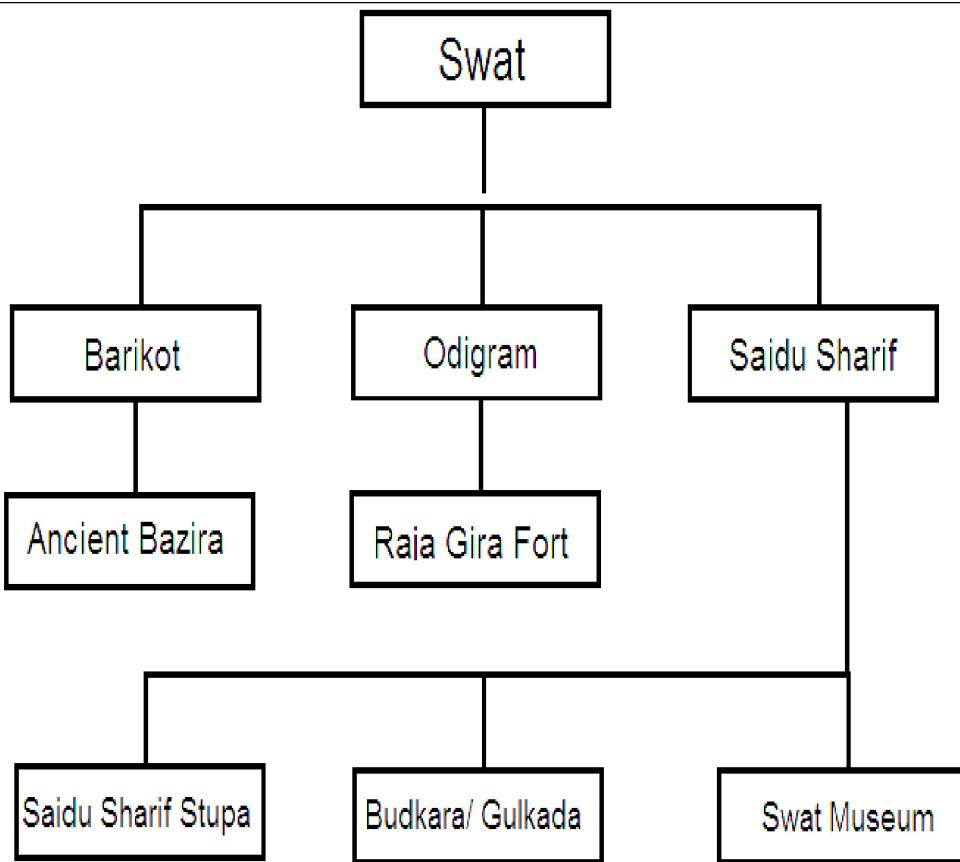
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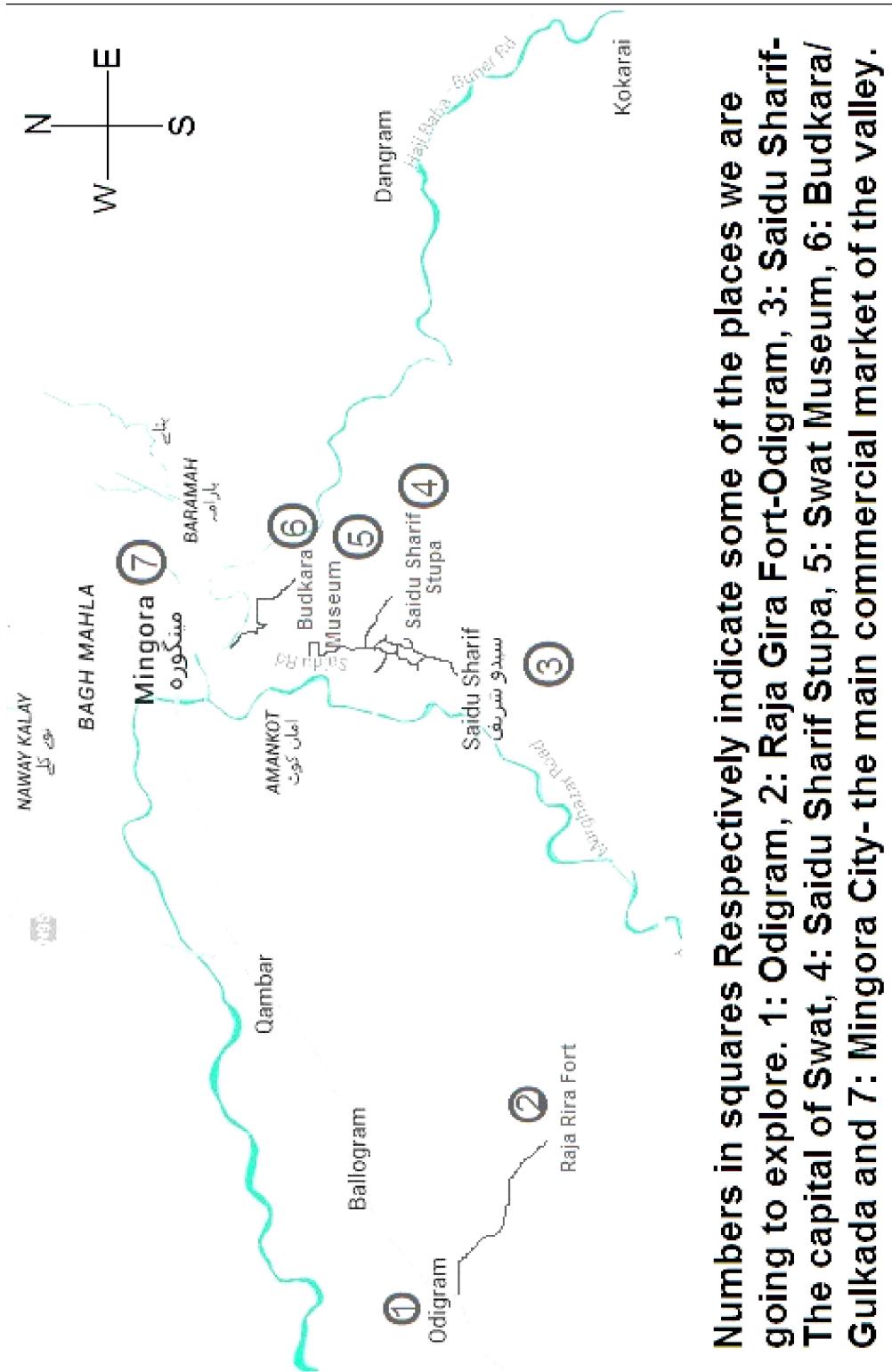
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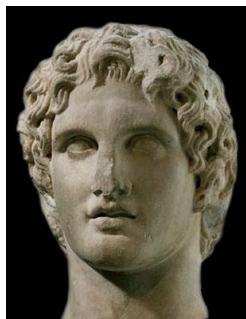




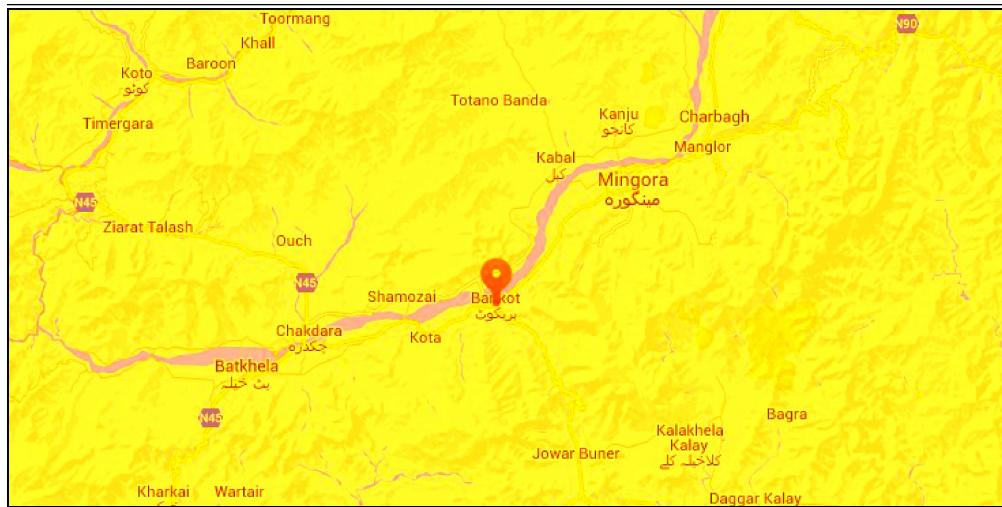


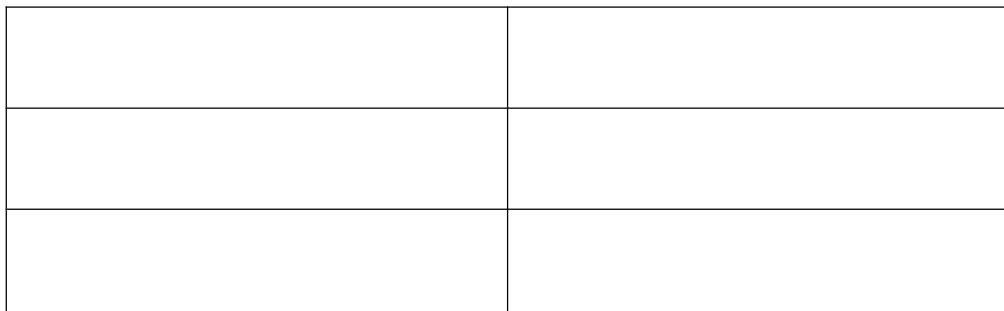
Numbers in squares Respectively indicate some of the places we are going to explore. 1: Odigram, 2: Raja Gira Fort-Odigram, 3: Saidu Sharif- The capital of Swat, 4: Saidu Sharif Stupa, 5: Swat Museum, 6: Budkara/ Gulkada and 7: Mingora City- the main commercial market of the valley.





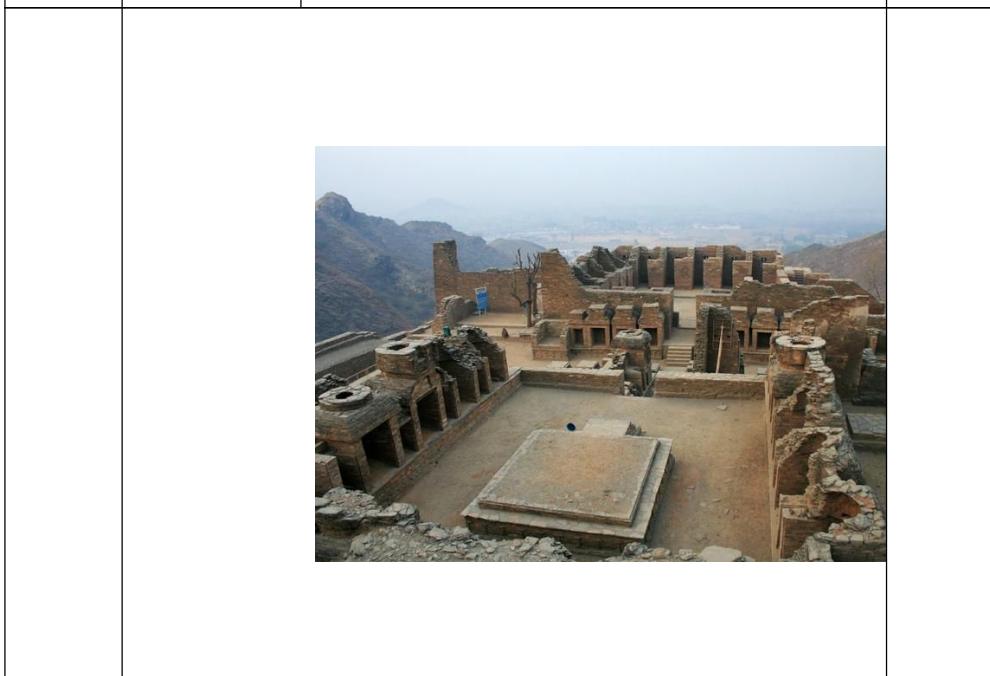
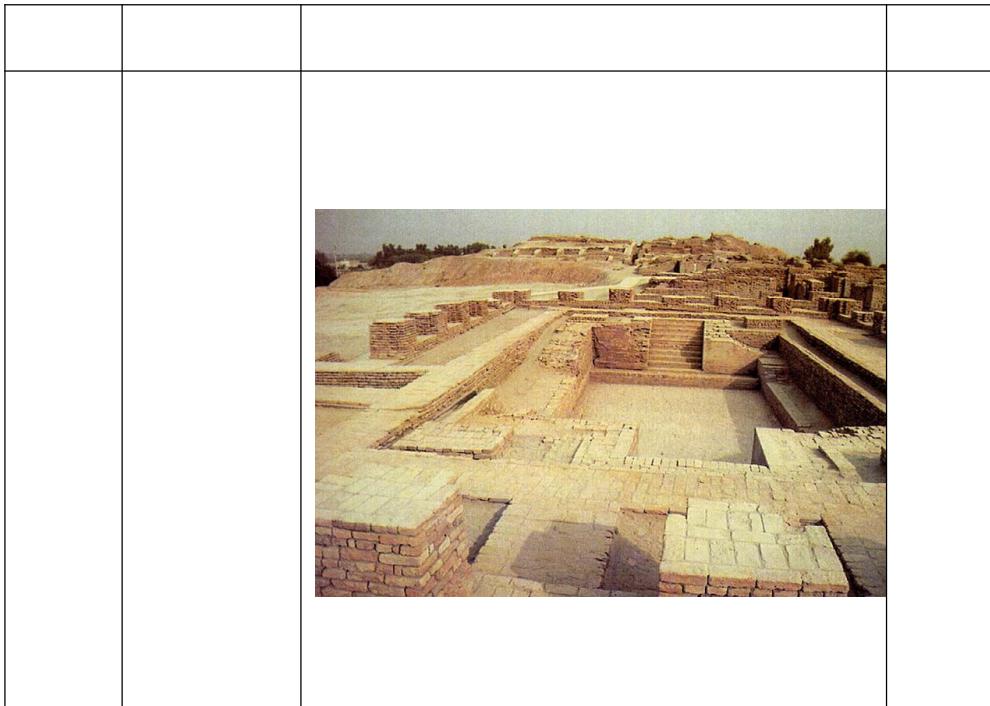


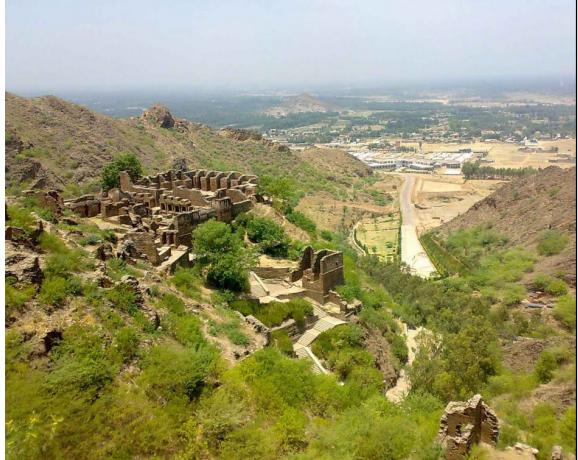


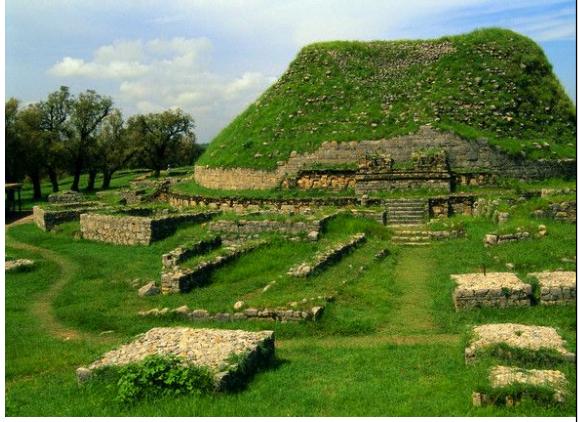


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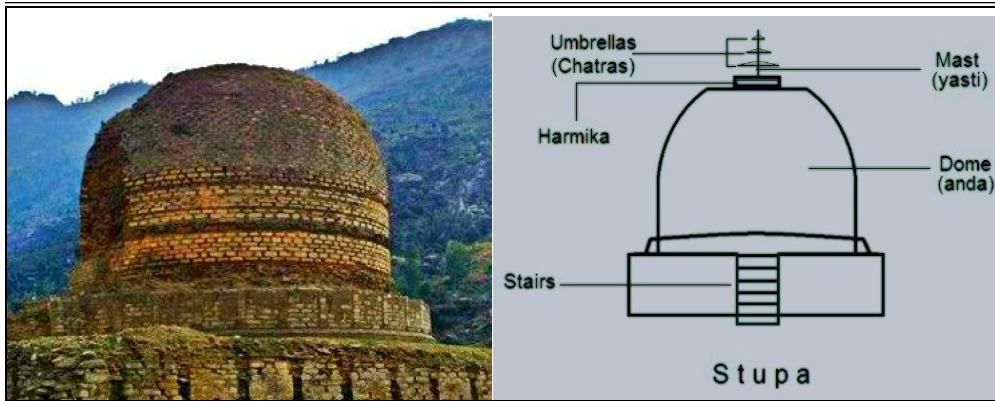
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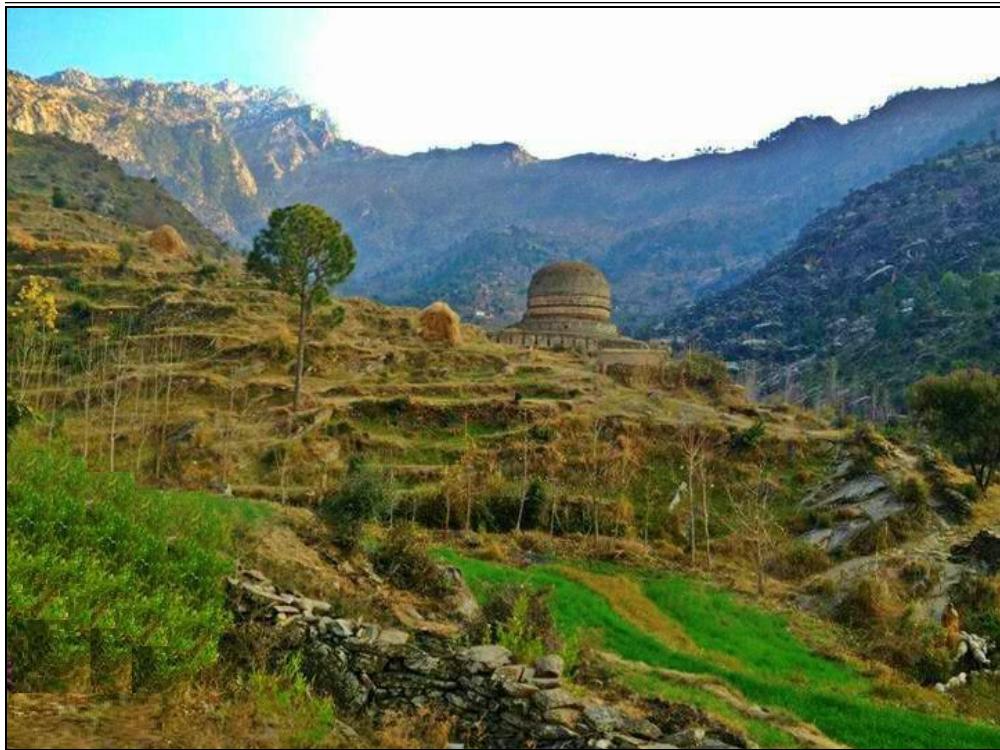


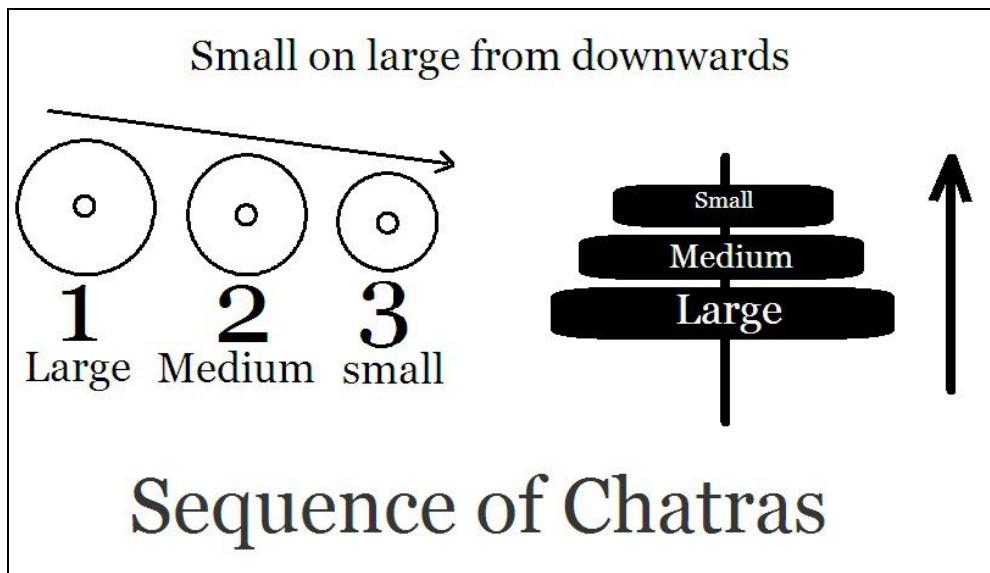
		
		



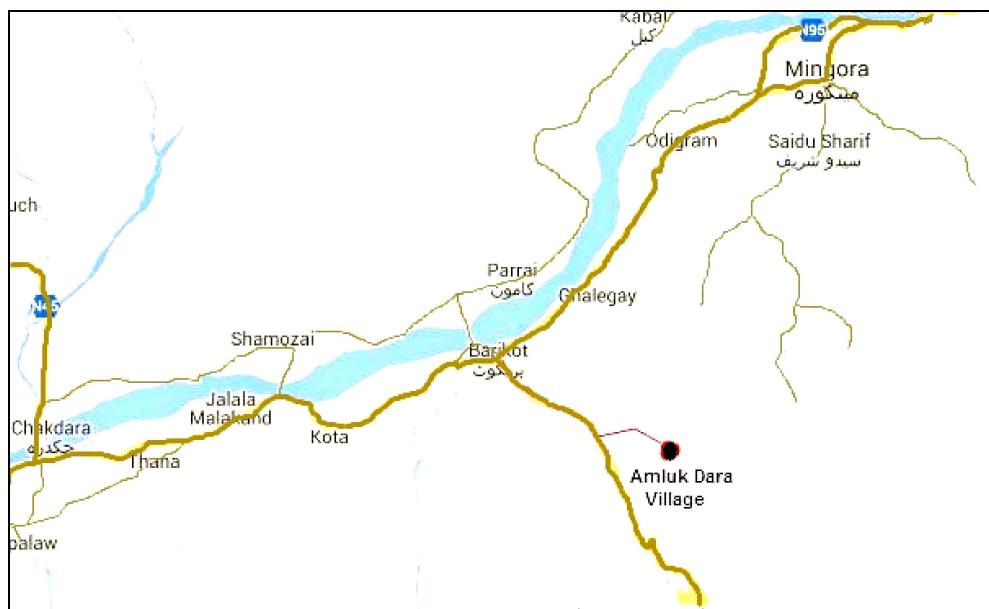


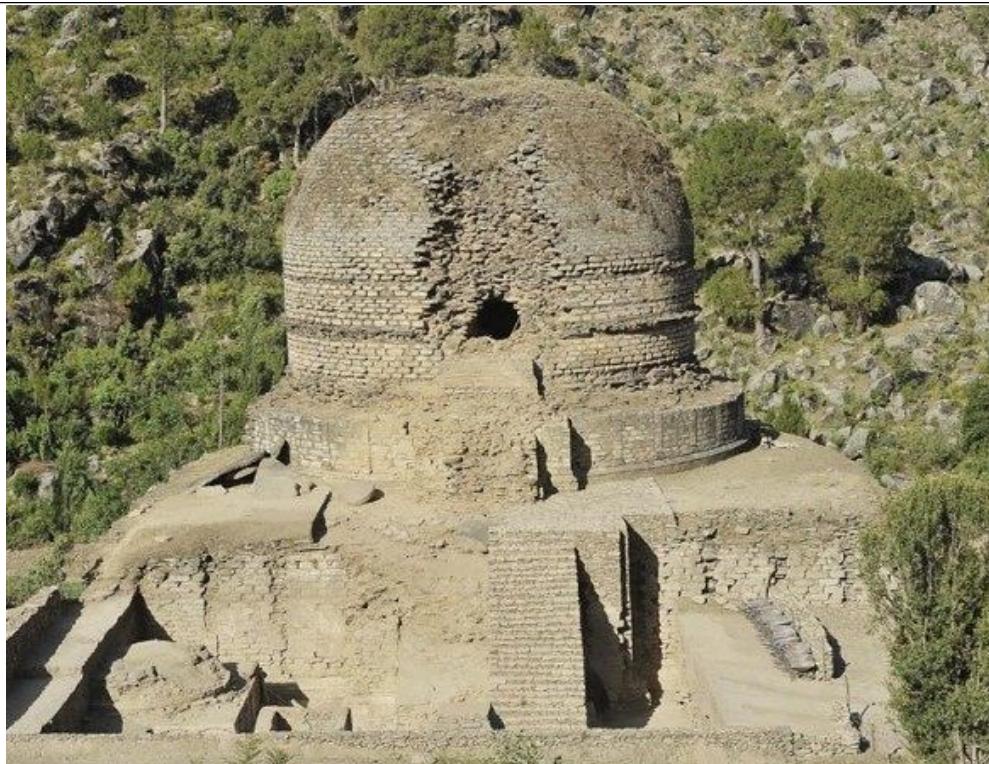


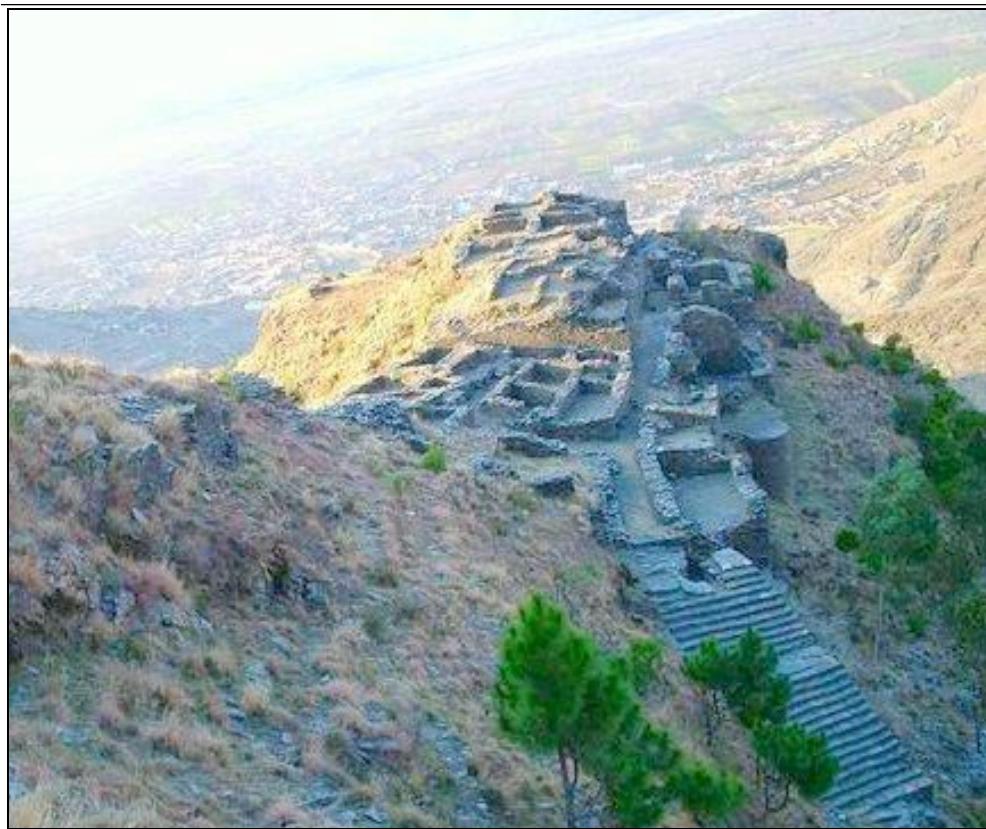


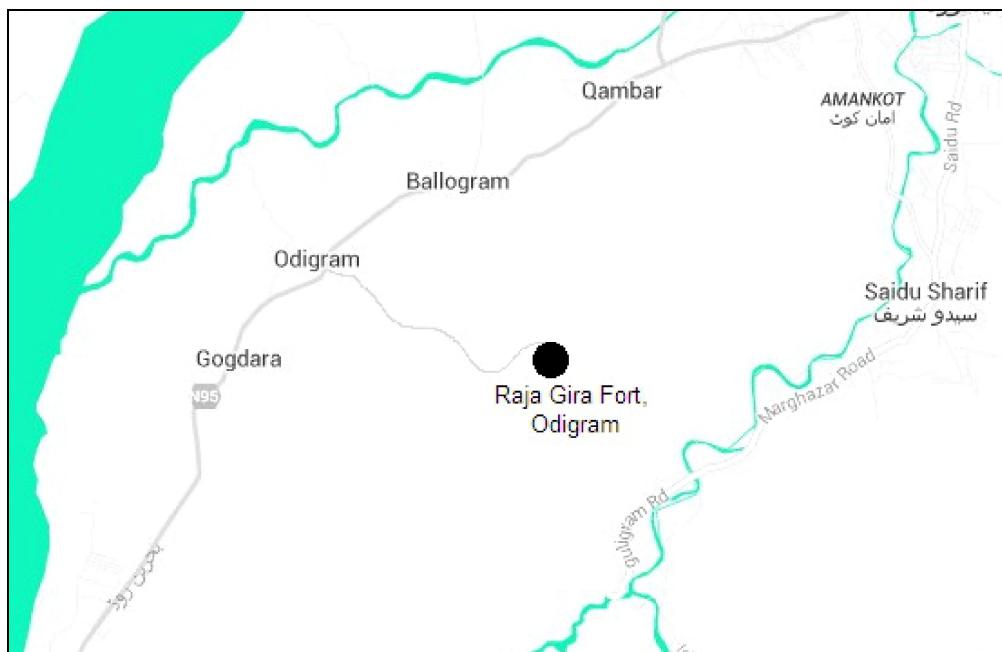


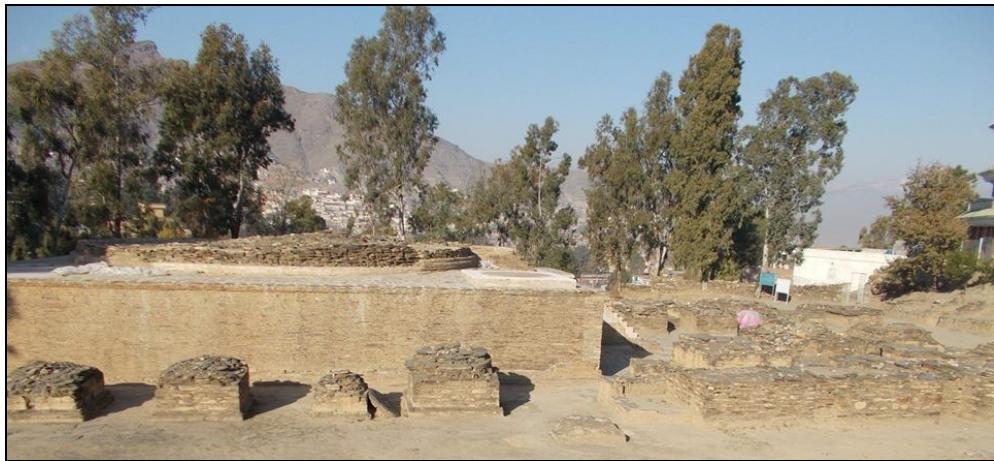


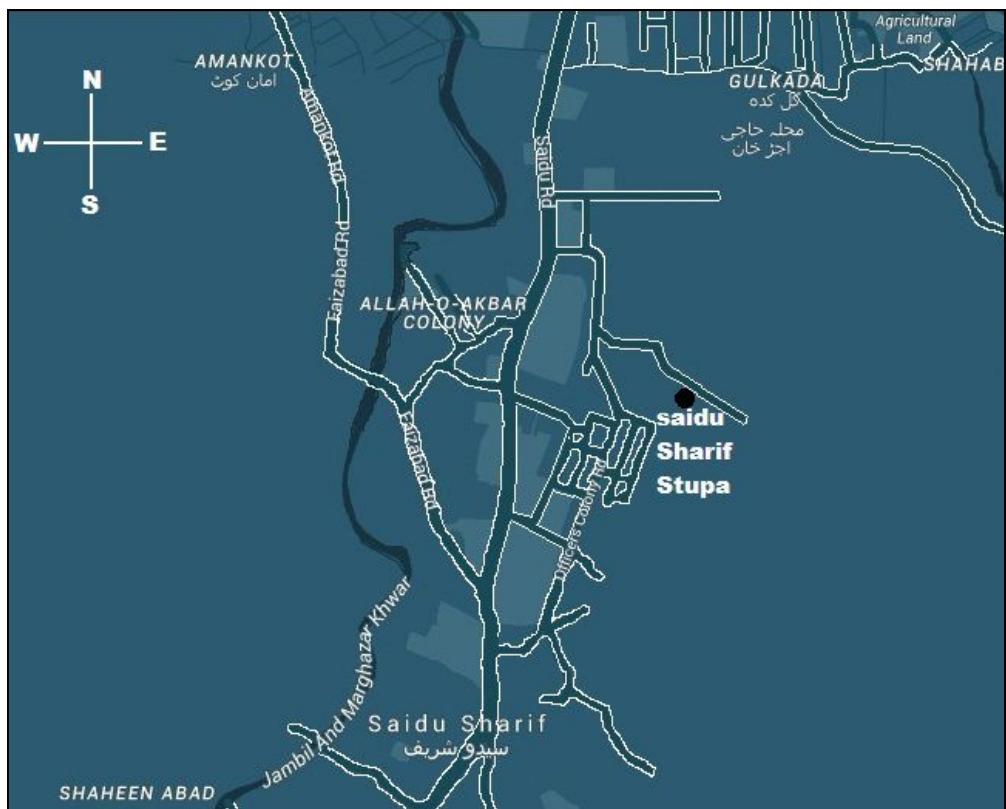


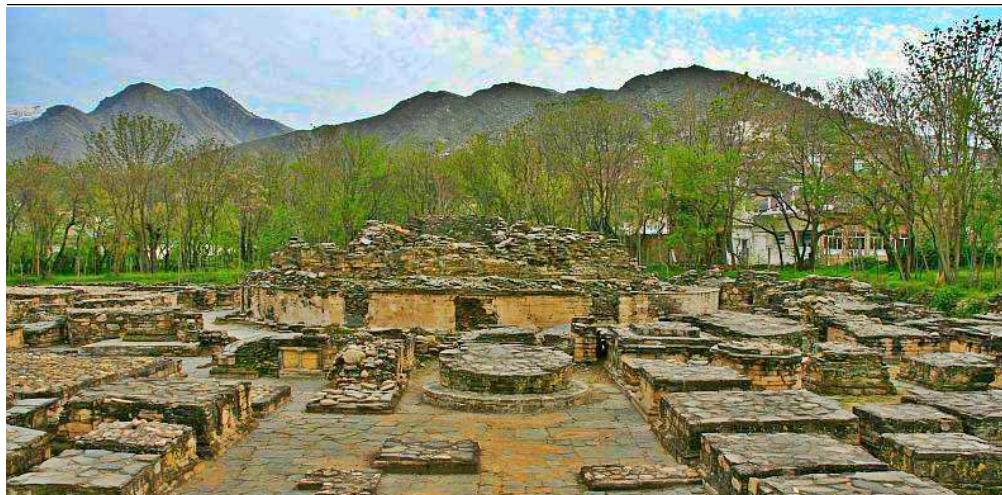






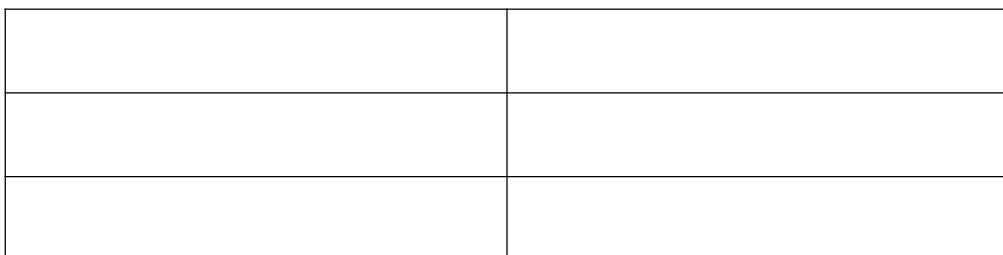
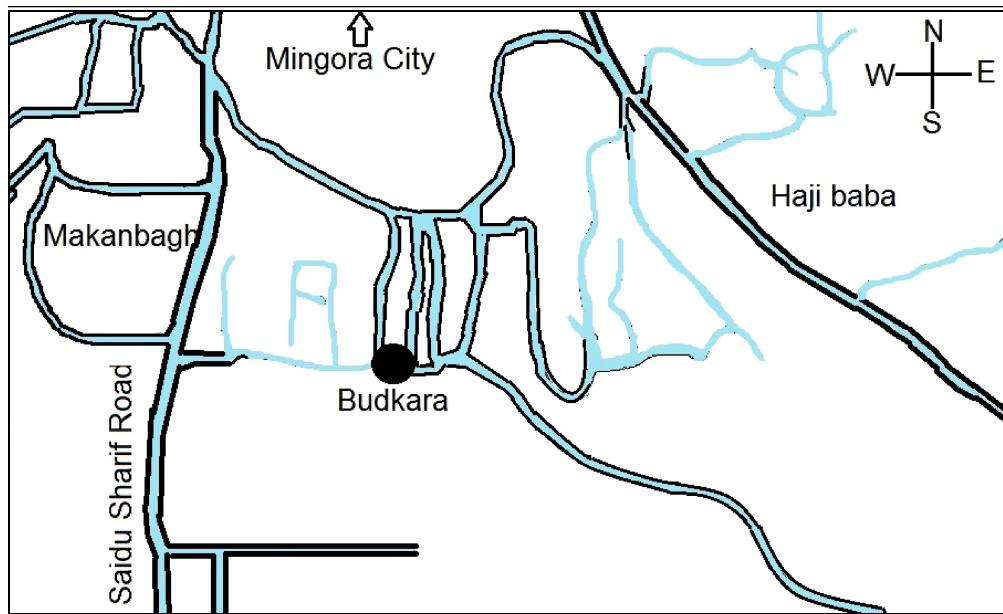














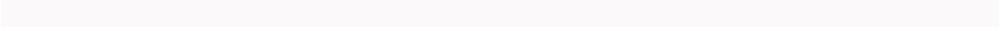
Going to the museum will make you happier in the long run. Experiences, such as visiting a museum, can also become a meaningful part of ones identity and contribute to successful social relationships in a manner that material items cannot. Swat museum owns, exhibits and uses collections that are appropriate to the region. The museum has appropriate measures to ensure the safety. It has a wide area surrounding and it lies

beside the main Said Sharif road which leads to main city (Mingora City) which means no extra struggle. A single visit to a museum can expose visitors to in-depth information on a subject, and the nature of the museum environment is one in which you can spend as much or as little time as you like exploring exhibits. It is all about optimizing exhibits to attract more visitors. The museum is clean and well-maintained, and provides for the visitors needs. Swat museum is a very handy place for the local universities students, student can collect enough data from its various galleries and artifacts, else students from the institutes can easily arrange a trip to this museum because many major educational institutes lies near near to it.

Unconstipated visits to museums for students are extremely helpful to their further education, it help them to know about past events and especially the origin and history of the specific region. Swat museum is a great place for learning, It is fair to say that all the founded treasures are kept inside the building of this museum, all the archaeological findings are the crying needs for today education and for the writers in the future.

Uttermost struggle of Italian and Pakistani experts can not be overlooked as they renovate the whole building including the beautiful garden and arranged all the galleries in proper sequence. It's gallerias and interior design will make you feel

good. It's easy to get around, after a visit to the museum you can visit the surrounding area, especially Mingora City where you can. You can shop till you drop, here you'll get to see a verity of Pakistani foods such as Chapli Kabap, beef, goat, fish and many more. Affordable accommodations are always in your service if you want to stay near Saidu Sharif or Mingora City, all the best hotels are in the Capital. They are very easy to reach, or if you are looking to spend some time in a wonderful historical place/ hotel! White Palace is always the best option, its a place where you will feel like a royal king. Swat museum need local community and financial support to bring some wonderful results, even any museum need financial support in order to keep its doors open. Swat museum is simply one of the Pakistan's most exciting museum.



Glossary:

26. ***Bahrain:*** Hill Station Located In Upper Swat Of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.
27. ***Madiyan:*** Hill Station In Upper Swat
28. ***Gabraal:*** One Of a Beautiful Valley In Upper Swat Near To Kalam
29. ***Kalam:*** An Administrative Subdivision Of Swat Valley.
30. ***Kohistan:*** Kohistan, Also Called Abasin Kohistan Or Indus Kohistan, Is An Administrative District Within Pakistan's Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province
31. ***Chatral:*** Valley In Pakistan
32. ***Dir:*** District In Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Province Of Pakistan
33. ***Bunir:*** Buner District Is a District Of The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province Of Pakistan
34. ***Pushtu:*** Native Language Of The Pukhtun People Of South-Central Asia
35. ***Kalami:*** Dardic Language Spoken In The Swat Kohistan Region In The Upper Swat
36. ***Kohistani:*** Indus Kohistani Is a Major Language Of The Dardic Group Of Indo-Aryan languages

Glossary:

37. ***Gujro:*** Native Language Of Gujar Cast. Spoken In Swat Valley
38. ***White Palace:*** Hotel White Palace Swat, Marguzar Swat
39. ***Miangul Jahanzeb Khan (Wali Swat):*** Miangul Abdul Haq Jahanzeb Was The Last Ruler (Wali) Of Swat Valley
40. ***Monasteries:*** a Building Or Complex Of Buildings Comprising The Domestic Quarters And Workplace Of Monastics, Whether Monks Or Nuns.
41. ***Stupas:*** a Mound-Like Or Hemispherical Structure Containing Buddhist Relics, Typically The Ashes Of Buddhist Monks/ Commemorative Burial Mounds /A Dome-Shaped Shrine Erected By Buddhists
42. ***Forts:*** A Fortified Building
43. ***Saka:*** The Saka Were a Scythian Tribe Or Group Of Tribes Of Iranian Origin
44. ***Parthian:*** An Empire, Also Known As The Arsacid Empire, Iran
45. ***Siege Machine:*** A Siege Engine Is a Device That Is Designed To Break Or Circumvent City Walls And Other Fortifications In Siege Warfare

Glossary:

46. **Buddha Shakyamuni:** Gautama Buddha, Also Known As Siddhārtha Gautama, Shakyamuni, Or Simply The Buddha, Was a Sage On Whose Teachings Buddhism Was Founded
47. **Ghalegay Village:** A Village Near To Barikot Town In Swat Valley
48. **Janabad:** Name Of a Village In Swat Valley
49. **Proto-Historic:** The Study Of a Culture Just Before The Time Of Its Earliest Recorded History
50. **Historic Period :** When Written Records Began To Be Kept.
51. **Monuments:** A Monument Is a Type Of Structure That Was Explicitly Created To Commemorate a Person Or Important Event
52. **Catapult Stone:** A Catapult Is a Ballistic Device Used To Launch a Projectile a Great Distance
53. **Hellenistic Style Stone Wall:** The Hellenistic Period (323-27) Architecture
54. **Barikot:** A Town In Swat Valley, Known Especially For Ancient Bazira
55. **Kota:** A Village Near To Barikot Town In Swat Valley

Glossary:

56. ***Abuha***: A Village Near To Barikot Town In Swat Valley
57. ***Ghalegay***: A Village Near To Barikot Town In Swat Valley
58. ***Karakar***: a Mountain Pass In The Hindu Kush In Pakistan
59. ***Pir Baba***: Pir Baba Is a Mountainous Village In Bunir District Of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
60. ***Gemon (Gheman)***:One Of a Major Bridge In Swat Valley
61. ***Islamabad***: Capital Of Pakistan, ICT: Islamabad Capital Territory
62. ***Saidu Sharif***: Capital Of Swat Valley
63. ***Kanju***: City In Swat Valley
64. ***Moenjodaro***: An Archaeological Site In The Province Of Sindh, Pakistan
65. ***Taxila***: Taxila Is a Town And An Important Archaeological Site In Rawalpindi District Of The Punjab Province In Pakistan
66. ***Takht-e-Bhai***: Takht Bhai, Rare Known As Is a Parthian Archaeological Site In Mardan, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

Glossary:

67. **Barikot Bazaar:** Barikot Town's Commercial Market
68. **Saidu Sharif Airport:** Airport In Swat Valley.
69. **Amluk Dara:** Village In Swat Valley
70. **Gandhara:** *Gandhāra Was An Ancient Kingdom In The Swat, Peshewar, Rawalpindi, Ghazn Kandahar*
71. **Peshawar:** *City In Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Province Of Pakistan*
72. **Sanskrit:** *The Primary Liturgical Language Of Hinduism*
73. **Purushapura:** *Ancient Name Of Peshawar City (Meaning "City Of Man")*
74. **Sanghao:** *Sanghao Cave Is a Paleolithic Site, Located On The Pothohar Plateau Of Pakistan*
75. **Mardan:** *Mardan, Known As The City Of Hospitality, Is a City And Headquarters Of Mardan District In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, Pakistan*
76. **Burnt Bones:** *Burnt Bones Are Used To Train The Prayer Skill.*
77. **Stone Tools:** *Tools Made Of Stone*

Glossary:

78. **Dome:** A Dome Is An Element Of Architecture That Resembles The Hollow Upper Half Of a Sphere. Here Correspondent To Stupa's Dome
79. **Mast:** Part Of a Stupa
80. **Walkways:** A Path Set Aside Of Stupa, Used For Walking Around The Stupa
81. **Harmika:** A Small Platform With a Railing Located At The Very Top Of a Stupa
82. **Toranas:** Torana Is a Type Of Gateway Seen In The Hindu And Buddhist Architecture
83. **Chatras:** Hawvy Square Shapped Stones, Which Were Put On Stupas
84. **Gumbatona Village:** A Village In Swat Valley
85. **Votive Stupa:** Votive Stupa, Constructed To Commemorate Visits Or To Gain Spiritual Benefits.
86. **Relic Stupa:** In Which The Relics Or Remains Of The Buddha Were Saved
87. **Elum:** A Mountain Between Bunir And Swat Valley (Tourist Attraction)
88. **Elum Ghar:** Name Of Mount Elum In Pushtu Language

Glossary:

89. **Bunir:** District Of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, Pakistan
90. **Japani Phal:** A Fruit
91. **Dara:** A Pushtu Language Word Which Means Barren Land
92. **Raja Gira:** The Last Hindu Ruler In Swat Valley
93. **Odigram:** Town In Lower Swat Valley, Especially Known For Raja Gira Fort
94. **Hindu Shahis:** The Hindu Shahi (870-1000 AD), a Term Used By History Writer Al-Biruni To Refer To The Ruling Hindu Dynasty That Took Over From The Turki Shahis.
95. **Pir Khushal Baba:** Pir Khushal Baba Was The Brave And Tactful Commander Of Mahmood's Army
96. **Village Gogdara:** Village In Swat Valley
97. **Ballogram:** Town In Swat Valley Near To Odigram
98. **Ora:** Ancient Name Of Odigram
99. **Bahrain Road:** Road Which Leads To Upper Swat From Lower Swat
100. **Suvastu:** Ancient Name Of Swat River

Glossary:

101. **Kaley:** Village
102. **Rawalpindi:** Awalpindi, Commonly Known As Pindi, Is a Rapidly Growing City In The Pothohar Region Of Northern Punjab, Pakistan
103. **Budkara:** Also Called Gulkada Is a Small Town In Saidu Sharif Swat.
104. **Ashoka:** Ashoka Maurya, Commonly Known As Ashoka And Also As Ashoka The Great, Was An Indian Emperor Of The Maurya Dynasty
105. **Utensils (115):** Typically Small Tool Or Utensil That Is Used For Food-Related Functions
106. **Mauryan Dynasty:** The Maurya Empire
107. **Kalinga:** Ancient Territorial Corresponding To Present Day Northern Andhra Pradesh India.
108. **Divyavadana:** An Anthology Of Buddhist Tales
109. **Asokavadana:** The Ashokavadana Is a 2nd-Century CE Text That Describes The Birth And Reign Of The Maurya Emperor Ashoka The Great
110. **Mahavamsa:** A Historical Book
111. **Harmarajika Stupa:** The Harmarajika Is a Large Buddhist Stupa In The Area Of Taxila, Pakistan

Glossary:

112. **Molds:** Tool Used For Making Bricks
113. **Terracotta:** The Terracotta Army Or The "Terracotta Warriors And Horses"
114. **Figurines :** a Statuette That Represents a Human, Deity Or Animal.
115. **Beads:** A Small Piece Of Glass, Stone, Or Similar Material That Is Threaded With Others To Make a Necklace Or Rosary Or Sewn On To Fabric.
116. **Embroidery:** Handicraft Of Decorating Fabric Or Other Materials With Needle And Thread Or Yarn
117. **Cavalry:** Troops Trained To Fight On Horseback
118. **Bog:** Wet Spongy Ground Of Decomposing Vegetation; Has Poorer Drainage Than a Swamp; Soil Is Unfit For Cultivation But Can Be Cut And Dried And Used For Fuel
119. **Warfare:** The Waging Of Armed Conflict Against An Enemy
120. **Jigsaw:** Fine-Toothed Power Saw With a Narrow Blade; Used To Cut Curved Outlines
121. **Mummies:** A Body Embalmed And Dried And Wrapped For Burial (As In Ancient Egypt)

Special Thanks

I would like to give a special thanks to my Parents and my brothers Murad Ali Khan and Aftab Ali khan for allowing me to follow my ambitions and authoring this book.

I also wish to especially thank my honorable teachers _____ Mr. Iqbal Hussain and Mr. Aatif Iqbal (founder: ICHTM, university of swat) for their loving support and encouragement.

Thanks to Mr. Farooq Osaf Kiyani for the motivation and for giving me the time and assistance i needed to get it finished. I couldn't have done it without him.

Thanks to all my wonderful friends Mr. Samiullah (kanju), Mr. Naveed Alam khan (matta), Mr. Hassan Ali (hazara), Mr. Saleem khan (khwazakhela) and last, but definitely not least Mr. Abbas Ali (kanju), Thanks guys for being so awesome.

Thanks to

The Book Patch Publishers,

Wilshire Press, Inc.

7048 E Main St, Scottsdale, Arizona AZ 85251,

United States of America.

Ph#: 480-941-8355

Email: Info@thebookpatch.com

Website: Www.Thebookpatch.com

7.O. GUIDE TO BEST PRACTICES

FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOURISM

Archaeological tourism is travel that focuses on visiting and experiencing ancient sites and historical places. The motivating forces behind archaeological tourism are a passion for past and an interest in learning about the ancient or historical cultures that inhabited the area being visited. Tourists are also attracted by the exotic nature of the locations in which many archaeological sites are found.

An archaeological site should be considered a common resource, one that benefits everyone and, by extension, one for which everyone is responsible. Visiting an archaeological site can be a very rewarding and educating experience. A well-planned



visit will increase your awareness of the site, the culture that built and occupied it, the local environment and community, and their practices and traditions. Generally, it is important to keep in mind the three important principles listed below:-

1. Archaeological sites are fragile and non-renewable. Destruction of a site results in the loss of physical materials and all information that can be obtained from that site.

2. Sites are part of a larger context that includes both the environment and local communities. Respect both.

3. Removal of cultural materials is illegal and

always unethical.

Some "DOs" and "DON'Ts" are listed below:-

Site Awareness

Before you visit a site or a region try to

get a basic understanding of the region's cultural and material history. Many travel guides deal specifically with the archaeology of different regions and there are publications that incorporate both the archaeological and cultural aspects of a region into their narrative;

Ask questions about the physical demands of the tour before leaving;

Ask your tour guide questions about how you should behave (if you have a doubt) and about the site's guidelines; Follow all guidelines prescribed by the tour operators and the site managers. This includes keeping to marked paths and obeying all signage.

Minimize Impact

Never climb, sit or stand on archaeological structures or remains; Never remove anything from an archaeological site. If you pick something up from the surface, return it to the same spot before you move on. It is best not to pick anything up. Also remember that removing objects from archaeological sites is illegal;



Do not enter an area where archaeological excavations are taking place or where there are open archaeological excavations;

Respect all signage and fences;

Don't leave anything on the site—carry all your belongings and trash away;

Do not take off-road vehicles, all-terrain vehicles, mountain bikes, etc. through archaeological sites;

Report vandalism at sites—you may be the only one that sees it.

Community Support

Support local craftspeople and businesses;

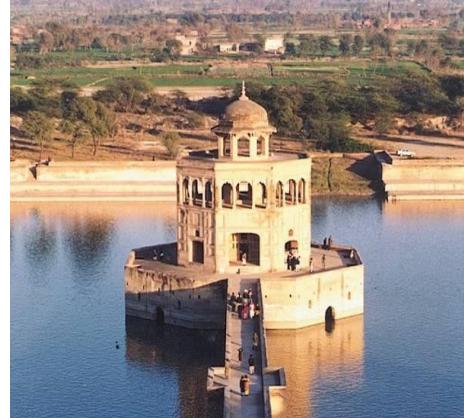
Participate in local events that are designed to enrich and supplement your site visit. These could include re-enactments, special shows, and other cultural activities.



**SUSTAINABLE TOURISM FOUNDATION
PAKISTAN,**

**House # 9, Street # 11, Main Road, Banigala
Islamabad, Ph # 051-2612448 E-mail:
stfpak@gmail.com**

Website: www.stfp.org



Don't Purchase Artifacts!

In most cases it is illegal to purchase artifacts, and you should not buy "authentic" objects offered for sale. If these are indeed authentic, they were most likely to have been acquired by looting sites. Purchasing a looted artifact does not help a local individual or community but it does result in the destruction of archaeological sites. Buying replicas and locally produced objects supports the local economy.

Finally, archaeological tourism is popular and the number of people engaging in it will continue to grow. Increased tourism brings with it the potential for serious harm to the sites that are being visited. The guidelines presented here are designed to minimize the adverse impact of tourism. Being aware of the potential dangers is the first step in protecting, preserving, and enjoying our shared archaeological heritage.

Join STFP Now and Help Support Sustainable Tourism!

In order to provide a common platform for creating awareness, sharing knowledge, increasing cooperation and encouraging the use of best practices of sustainable tourism in Pakistan, STFP has initiated an internet based networking forum under the title of Sustainable Tourism Network (STN). We encourage involvement of all the stakeholders in this network. If you are interested to become a member of Sustainable Tourism Network, please visit our website www.stfp.org to download STN membership form. Send us completed form by email at stfpak@gmail.com

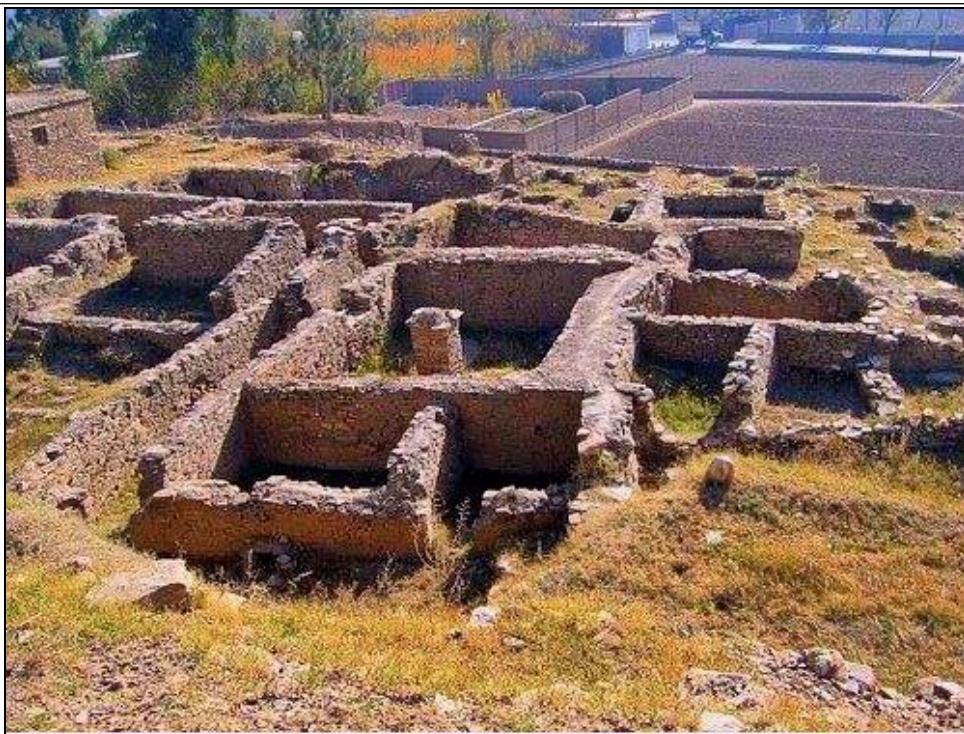
8.o. Photo Gallery



Balokaley (Village) Stupa



Pottery and other ancient stone tools in swat museum



Barikot ancient bazira's lower part



Ancient, woman snakes patterns stone carving, swat museum 2014



Remained statues at Budkara, 2014



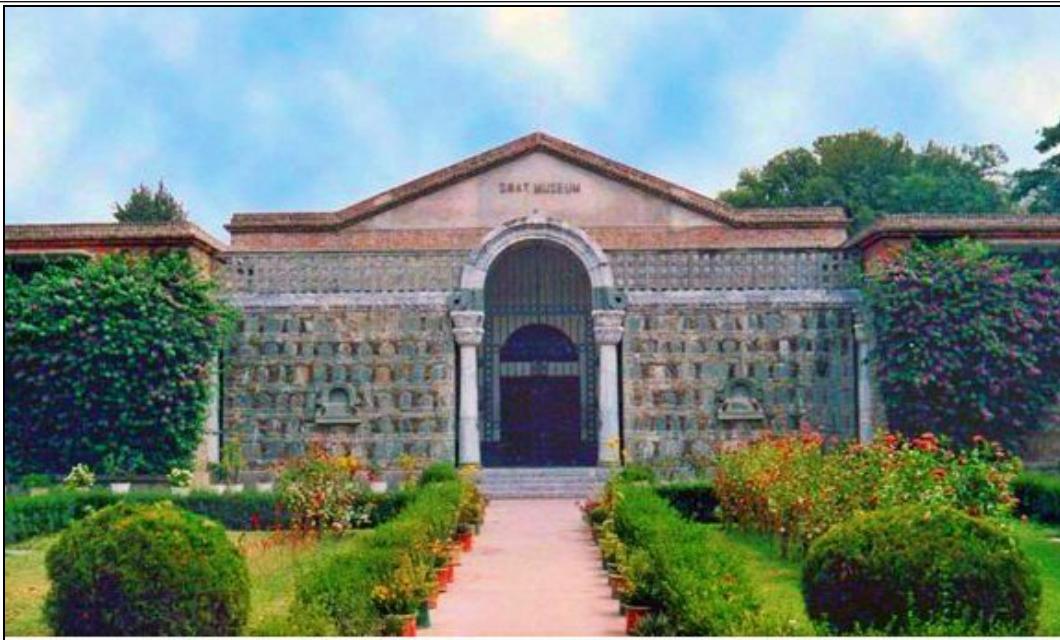
Ancient Musical instruments inside swat museum



Excavation of Barikot Ancient Bazira 2014



Swat museum inside view



Old Building of Swat Museum



Saidu Sharif stupa along with minor stupas 2014

This book is not the final word. We will continue to
unfold new sites in the valley and in the country.



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United States of America.
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About the Author

Dildar Ali Khan, an adventure devotee. He is not a perplexed person, he is simple but deep. He cooks eats a lot specially in the middle of the night. He always seeks an opportunity for travel and tourism because he strongly believe that travel and tours gives us real affording satisfaction, adventure and a comfortable way to ameliorate our knowledge.

Homeland Pakistan, born in Swat Valley and he belongs to Pukhtun Cast. He is a possessor of many rattling lineaments especially levelheadedness. He achieved his intermediate certificate from Govt: Post Graduate Jahanzeb College and earned a Bachelor's degree in Economics from Al-Khair University (AJK) in 2014. Hidden Treasures of Swat is his first Non-fiction book. He believes that this book will assist and attract a number of people towards swat valley and Pakistan.

Very few people have written books on swat valley with proper publication even 3-5 people or less, Dildar Ali Khan is now one of them. This book illuminates his love for his nation and country.

